London Officer of THE BUR.

LONDON STREET, STREET, LONDON OF PRANK
AND STREET, LONDON W. C.

Adverterments for THE WHEELY BUR. essued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

A Speech by Mr. Blaine.

The Hon. BENJAMIN HARRISON'S heart is set upon the Force bill, and there is no use reasoning with him upon the subject. EPHRAIM is joined to his idols. But the Hon. JAMES GILLESPIE BLAIRS must feel, as he reads the proceedings of the Senate nowadays, as if he would like to go over to that venerable body of which he was once the wonder and the terror, and, leading the Bloody Shirt Republicans into the cloak

"Gentlemen, when the country is already suffering from business disturbances, what is the object of trying to pass a bill to produce business disturbances in the Bouth, injure Northern investors, and raise the devil generally? When the one thing in which the country is interested at present is financial legislation, why will you keep the country in uncertainty as to whether there is to be any financial legislation this session and what it is to be? When considerably less than sixty days have passed since the people of the United States sat upon Tow REED and his debate-gag, what sense is there in trying or pretending to try to introduce that contrivance into this end of the Capitol. Doesn't the Republican party know when it has had enough?

"Gentlemen, it has been said that I am a candidate for the nomination for President in 1892. I desire to say that the assertion is a mistake. Until the Republican party shows that it has recovered its senses, and found out what hit it, my candidate is the distinguished Indiana soldier and statesman, Major-Gen. BENJAMIN HARRIBON. I am too old a bird to be caught with chaff. Good morning!"

That is about the kind of speech, we guess that Mr. BLAINE would like to make to the HOAR-SPOONER faction in the Senate. Mr. BLAINE never was impressed by the pom posity of the Senate. He knew how wide the difference often is between what the people want, and what the bigwigs of the Senate think the people want.

In Rainbowland.

According to the new apportionment the electoral college will consist of 444 members, and 223 votes will be necessary to elect a President. The mathematical magicians who are figuring with New York left out of the Democratic side are respectfully requested to produce the 223 votes. We will give them a list of certainly Democratic States with the electoral votes of each, although even certainly is a relative term, and the Virginias and New Jersey might be lost to the Democracy if a free trade candidate or a candidate otherwise obfectionable were selected:

		Missouri	
Arkansas	8	New Jersey	10
Delaware	8	North Carolina	11
Florida	4	South Carolina	
Georgia	18	Tennesse	12
Kentucky	13	Texas	15
Leuisiana		Virginia	12
Marriand		West Virginia	
Mississippl			_
Total			-

Add the 6 votes of Connecticut and the 15 of Indiana and the Democrats are still 33 votes short. Moreover, they will not get Indiana and Connecticut without a struggle. But give thom Indiana and Connecticut, and where will the mathematical magicians find the necessary additional thirty-three? It is admitted that there is no hope for the Demcerats on the Pacific coast, where alone the Republicans maintained their strength at the last election. Where, then, shall the 83 be sought? Will the mathematical magiclans, the rainbow counters, find them in the

new States ? Let us	800:
Idaho	3 Washington
Montana	B Wyoming
Forth Dakota	t Total

Most of these States seem hopelessly Republican at present. Are the magicians counting upon them? What State will they pick out to add its votes to the 20 and fill out the 33? Iowa has just 13 votes. Minnesota isn't big enough. Kansas isn't big enough. Wisconsin isn't big enough. Ne brasks and Rhode Island aren't big enough. But if the Democrats can carry Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington, Wyoming, and Iowa, or Rhode Island and Wisconsin, they can get along without New York. They will have a fair chance of carrying Montana and also Rhode Island, which is becoming or has become a Democratic State. Rhode Island is a nice little State, and will be welcomed to the Democratic fold, but it can hardly take the place of New York.

Let us try the country of rainbows. The M votes of Illinois and the 12 votes of Wisconsin will just take the place of New York's 86 Will the rainbow counters take Illinois and Wisconsin, or will they take Illinois and Iowa, or Nebraska (8), Minnesota (9), Michigan (14), and Montana (3)? Or do they prefer Illinois and Michigan, or Massachusetts (15), Michigan and Minnesota, or Massashusetts, Rhode Island, New Hampshire (4), Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, and Wyo ming? One rainbow is as castly pulled down as another, and who would be so hardhearted as to restrict the rainbow counters in their counting? They can add Vermont and Maine to their collection if they choose. Their romantic temperament, joined to singular mathematical dexterity, would extort admiration from the most impassive and hard-headed cadger that ever footed up a column of election figures. But the fact remains that the 36 votes of New York are indispensable to the Democrats unless there should be a concatenation of accidents and happenings of the impossible such as is not found save in the great Western Rainbowland, where it is the 1st of April when it is not the 30th of February; where 2x2-144. and the inhabitants, who are noted for their proficiency with the long bow, shoot a Fact on sight.

Mob on Mortgages.

The Farmers' Alliance in Kansas has been more extreme in its opposition to capital. and more radical in its demand for legislation to fleece creditors than any other branch of the Alliance. It now seems to have passed beyond the stage in which stay laws or the abolition of foreclosure would content it. The programme which it began in Evans township, in Kingman county, last Tuesday night, shows that the revolutionary theory of the law held by the Hon. JOHN

CADE is popular in the Sunflower State. A mortgage company got a Sheriff's deed last August for a quarter section in Evans, mortgaged to it by John Cassidy. THOMAS GUTHRIE hired this section of the company and moved in with his family early in this month. He had not been in possession

ong before letters adorned with skulls and ones poured in upon him. The letter writem said he was a tool for the mortgage companies, and must move out and on. GUTHI:IN paid no attention to the warnings, and early on Wednesday morning some 700 masked men drove or rode up to his house and invited him to leave. He tried to reach for his gun, but was selzed, and with his family and household goods loaded upon a wagon he was driven sixteen miles away to a spot near his former home. There the GUTHERES and their chattels were unloaded into the mud. Meanwhile another company of the maskers had moved Cassidy, the dispossessed mortgageor, and his family

back i.gto their old place. According to the despatches from Wichita this prirformance took place by the advice and with the consent of the big chiefs of the Alliance. "The local Alliance agreed upon the plan, followed it out, and have sub mitted their scheme to those in the organisation high in authority, and the same approved it. It is believed that this is the first exhibition of a plan that is to be followed by the erganization, hoping to defeat the law until they can have it changed."

We suppose that there are still courts of justice in Kansas, and the Alliance Judges are studying law and have not yet taken their seats. The men who lend may not have much chance in Kansas against the men who borrow; but the Alliance may find constilerable difficulty in inducing general accep tance of the legal concepts of Mr. CADE. He cannot be considered as a safe authority, even in Kansas.

Of course, the simple Kansas grangers will not le troubled with interest and legal proceedings and foreclosures when the United Status becomes the mortgage creditor.

Paying to Keep the Flag Afloat.

The Boston Journal has prepared a very cars ful and interesting summary of facts about the various methods by which the great maritime nations of the earth have mru aged to establish and maintain the carrving trade of their respective flags. Subsidy it is, in one shape or another. Protection it is, however named, and whether practised by France, Germany, Italy, or freetrade England. We condense from the Journal's article a statement of the shipping policies of some of the European nations who e flags are oftenest seen in the finest harbor on the globe.

With an established commerce, Great Britain still pays heavy bountles, in one form or another, for the encouragement and support of her merchant marine. The Pentusular and Oriental Line to India, for examiple, receives about \$1,200,000 a year from the British Government for carrying the mails to India. This is from twice to three times as much as the French and German lines have repeatedly offered to perform the same service for. Last year the mall subsidies paid by Great Britain amounted to more than \$3,000,000. The crack Atlantic liners, such as the Majestic and Teutonic, the City of New York and the City of Paris, receive each \$50,000 annually in time of peace as a retaining fee for their services as auxiliary naval vessels in case of war. The ships of the new British line across the Pacific receive \$75,000 annually as an Admiralty subvention, besides \$300,000 a year from the Post Office.

France has paid a shipping bounty since 1881. It amounts in the aggregate to about \$2,000,000 yearly, and is paid both for construction and for navigation. The navigation bounty amounts to about 29 cents a ton for every thousand miles run in foreign voyages. Besides this, in lieu of it in the case of the mail steamers, there is a liberal subsidy from the Post Office. The Compagnie Générale Transatiantique, for instance, receives \$864,254 a year for carrying the mails to the West Indies and Mexico.

Germany pursues the same policy as Great Britain. Since 1885 she has paid 81,047,619 a year to the North German Lloyd for its Mediterranean and East Indian serwhee. Last spring an annual subsidy of \$2.15,000 for ten years was granted to establish a new German line from Hamburg to the east coast of Africa.

Italy's shipping policy is more like that of France, but her bountles for construction ane considerably heavier. She pays about \$14 a ton for Italian-built ships of iron or steel; and she pays also a considerable bounty on Italian-built steam engines and bollers. The navigation bounty is 13 cents a ton of gross measurement for every 1,000 mil es run; and the large Italian steamship lines receive in mail subsidies about \$2,000,

000 yearly. lipain is making efforts in the same way to increase her carrying trade. The Governme nt pays a construction bounty of \$7.72 a ton on vessels built in Spain. The mail subsidy to the West Indian line is \$1,500,000 a year; to the line to the Philippine Islands \$70 0,000 a year. The Spanish line between Cu ba and New York, whose ships are docked at the foot of Vesey street, gets not less than \$8,000 from the Spanish Government for every round voyage sailed in the attempt to kill off the American steamship business between New York and Cuba and Mexico.

'The present session of Congress will probabl; dispose of the two shipping measures which Senator FEXE of Maine has done so much to promote. It is easy to denounce as istibaldy legislation, and therefore as robbery of the United States Treasury, for the benefit of private citizens, any bill designed to revive the noble industry that was once the pride and boast of America.

The Heresy Trial.

It is reported that, after all, the Rev. How-AND MACQUEARY is to be tried for heresy, and that the trial is to begin at Cleveland or the 7th of January. Perhaps the Bishop of Ordo has concluded that the Episcopal Church would suffer more from letting the mutter drop after having been so much discussed, than from any controversy to which a formal trial might give rise.

I't will be a very extraordinary trial if it talces place. So far as we remember, the like of it has never occurred in the whole his tory of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, as the American branch of the Anglican Church is officially designa ted. The offence charged against Mr MA CQUEARY is not any mere breach of discipline, any mere schism, but denial of fundangental articles of the Christian faith. He rejects the virgin birth of JESUS and the res irrection of the body. His belief, to use his own language, is that JESUS " was mir aculously begotten by the Holy Ghost. albeit along the lines of natural generation, and that He rose from the dead on the third day, according to the testimony of St. PAUL:" but as a spiritual and not a natural body. In other words, his theory is, substantially, that JESUS was a natural man spiritually endowed with Divine gifts, and

who died as a natural man dies. The questions to be determined by the trial involve, accordingly, the integrity of the ori hodox system of theology. His defence, 1:00, will raise an issue which goes to the east ence of the character and authority of the Ep iscopal Church more especially. His contention, as he has explained already with much frankness, will be that as the Episcopal Chuigh is a Protestant Church, he has the

right to exercise his private judgment in the interpretation of Scripture. He will rest it on the declaration of the Thirty-nine Articles that the Bible contains everything necessary to salvation, "so that whatsoever is not read therein, nor may be proved hereby, is not to be required of any man, that it should be believed as an article of faith, or be

thought requisite or necessary to salvation." Mr. MACQUEARY has endeavored to bring about some settlement of his case which would avoid the extremity of a formal trial and yet save him from the complete recantation of his views, which he cannot make conscientiously. He himself dreads the consequences for the Church of the lesue which he will be obliged to provoke. Many of the clergy and some of the leading newspaper organs of the Church would do away with the proceeding for the same reason. They fear that it will stimulate heresy instead of stamping it out, so great is the un-certainty of theological opinion in these

days, and among the very clergy themselves. They have much reason for this feeling, since Mr. MACQUEARY follows a line of argument furnished him by the theory and method of Biblical criticism accepted and taught by leading Protestant theologians in Europe and our own country. In brief, the method is to test the Scriptures oy resson, and to use in their criticism the results of modern scientific, philological, and historical research. Practically, under this investigation the old-fashioned belief in insulration is destroyed. The Bible is examined as Howen is examined; and the questions of the authorship of the different books of the Scriptures and of the dates at which they were written are discussed with the critical coldness applied by philology to the profane literature of antiquity. The old veneration which induced commentators to fall on their knees when they opened the Holy Book has departed from the souls of their modern successors. They are not prayerfully following its language as the very Word of God, from which to omit even a letter is damnable sin, but are turning over its pages to find out from internal evidence and by historical and philological tests and comparisons how much and what and when Moses, David, and the rest wrote. The Divine authorship disappears under their critical analysis. Mistakes and contradictions are brought to light with scientifle frankness.

Yet that is the prevailing method of Biblical criticism among the most scholarly theologians of this day, and Mr. MacQUEARY has simply examined the Bible in the same spirit. His heresy is more in detail, theirs general and totally subversive. If he is convicted, with the approval of Protestantism, the reconstruction of the current system of theological teaching ought to follow, and very many others of the ministry should be branded as heretics likewise.

Hence the trial, if it actually occurs, will be one of the most interesting ecclesiastical proceedings which have taken place in our time. Even if he is found guilty, he will not be burned at the stake, the penalty which heretics of past times had to pay, but his trial may kindle a metaphorical flame which will burn far and wide.

The Franklin County Tariff Reform Club had a dinner at Greenfield on Friday night, with, of course, a telegraphic communication from the heaviest living ex-Mayor of Buffalo. A letter or telegram from him is now as much a part of tariff reform dinners as the soup:

" Please convey to the Franklin County Tariff Before Club my congratulations upon the spendid results to which it has so largely contributed, and my sincere wish for its continued usefulness and prosperity.

Now we know what carried Massachusetta. The Franklin County T. R. C. largely contributed. Doubtless this club took care of the western part of the State, while the one that is always eating dinners in Boston took care of the eastern half.

In Massachusetts, then, the Franklin County T. R. C. largely contributed to the splendid results. In Pennsylvania the Claimant, by his own modest confession, contributed. During the election, he wrote the Hon. ROBERT E. PATTIson, he "held his breath." a service the more to be prized as breath is a commodity of which

he is believed to be scant.
So the Claimant has told us what carried Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. Will he not the knowledge that his particular friends and former official associates were fighting the Democratic ticket and the Democracy?

On Thursday last we gave the news that there had been a series of earthquake shocks in the republic of Guntemala. Now we have learned that, since the beginning of this month, several sharp shocks of earthquake have been felt at Arequipa, in the republic of Peru, and also a lively shock at Iquique, in the republic of Chili. There can be no doubt that the countries of Central and South America are full of attractions, but it must be admitted that their fragmently requiring earthquakes act as a drawback to their permanent prosperity and render life less agreeable than it is in our own quiet and solid republic.

It appears that the dirt in the Boston streets is a subject of exceeding grave concern. The Boston Post testifies:

"Yesterday, owing to the cold wind, the mud was held in place by the frost except those portions ground off by wheels and the iron tramp of horses. These sharp, hard, and cold-were whirled about in the form of nasty dust, which was on the whole, rather more trying than any that has preceded it this season. Un apply, the conditions seem favorable for its steady nerease in amount and in the injury it does until 'soft

weather sets in again, when it will relapse into sticky, greasy, yielding mud. "Unless the city Government, or the authoristee directly responsible for the condition of the streets, are disposed or compelled to afford some relief, we must be content to submit to alternate plagues of dust and mud, with all the afflictions to health and comfort whi ome with them. Is it not high time for citizens to act and make their influence felt at the City Hall?"

We shake hands with Boston across the roar ing Connecticut and recommend the plan of putting a highly intelligent man at the head of the street-cleaning business and then giving him money enough to clean 'em.

In the Shiri highlands and Nyassaland the African Lakes Company and the mission aries have rigidly excluded every form of European alcohol. The flery stuff which is imported on the West coast, and which is said to be killing natives by the thousand, is not known in the Nyassa region, although white men have lived there fifteen years. Nevertheless, Mr. H. H. JOHNSTON, who has large experience on both coasts, says the people of the Shiri highlands and Nyassaiand are the most drunken lot of natives he has visited. He has seen nowhere else, not even on the Oil rivers and at Cameroons, where many thousands of gallons of rum are annually imported, so much daily habituel drunkenness as he has recently witnessed among the people along the shores

This simply illustrates the fact that men in all parts of the world will make for themselves intoxicants of some kind. The people John-STON describes have not the slightest idea of the European forms of alcohol; but, while ignorant of the allurements of rum and cheap british wines, they brew for themselves a very beady beer from maize, and also distil a strong spirit from the sap of the Borassus and Raphia palms. The commonest cause of raids and murders in these countries is that the per-

petrators are drunk. If the natives must live in an almost habitual condition of intoxication, it seems better, however that they should befuddle their brains with liquor of their own manufacture than with the stuff which Europeans bring to them. They may get drunk just as easily on their

home-made liquor, but their lives are not shortened to such an extent as on the West coast, where many natives habitually indulge to excess in the cheap trade rum with which white men flood the country.

Mr. CLEVELAND does not have to appounce himself a candidate. He does not have to become a candidate. His non necessary for Mr. CLEVELARD to explain that he is no "studed prophet," that he is not a "cialmant"—Leides News. Not necessary! It is impossible. That is

BROOKLYN AND THE BAD LANDS How State Troops May Act as Reserves for the Regular Porces.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.-The recent proposal

if the truth is to be told.

to organize from the National Guard of Brooklyn a company of volunteers to aid the reguar army in fighting the Sioux is suggestive. The War Department can hardly take so startling a view of the present emergency as is indicated by this offer. Perhaps rival cities may even ascribe it to overindulgence in dime novels, which is known to produce an ardent desire to go West and do battle with the red men. It does not appear, however, that the ambition of the Brooklyn soldiers is to undertake actual midwinter field service against the crafty savage in the Bad Lands. Indeed, this would be hardly practicable, since such morements as are now or will soon be required are those of cavalry commands, whereas the proposed Brooklyn contingent consists of infantrymen. Besides, even if aided by the supply of fur caps, gauntiets, and overcoats, of blanket-lined canvas covers and scamless knit woollen boots which the Quartermaster's Department has sent to Gen. Brooke's troops, the citizen soldiers of Brooklyn would hardly be acclimated in season for campaigning in the land of the blizzard. Accordingly, what has land of the blizzard. Accordingly, what has been suggested is that they might do good duty in one of the frontier forts, and release its garrison for service in the field.

The answer to this proposal is that, if such service were needed, there are many thousands of organized millitiamen a good deal nearer the scene of conflict to undertake it. The State troops of the Dakotas and Nebraska would no doubt gladly assist in this way, while in Minnesota. Wisconsin. and Michigan there are staiwart and well-drilled militia. The time for the Brooklyn men to get in their work will be when the regulars in the forts of New York harbor have to be sent West, and need somebody to take their places.

will be when the regulars in the forts of New York harbor have to be sent West, and need somebody to take their places.

But, after all, the offer suggests a very important duty of the militia, that of being always ready to act as a reserve for the regular forces. The local troops of an Eastern seaboard city need not reel called upon to march to the Bad Lands, but they should know how to defend their own harbor and their own community even wore there no regulars to help them. That is the duty lying nearest them. This is the fundamental idea of the bill of Gen. Cutcheon, now pending in Congress, for the organization of a heavy artillery. Buth a body would consist either of existing State troops, assigned to heavy artillery duties, or of new organizations for this special purpose. The main difference between them and other State troops would be that during a few weeks of every year they would be mustered into the United States service, and would be thoroughly instructed in garrison duty at the nearest forts, particularly in the use of the great guns. Of course the entire expenses of maintaining them during this period would be borne by the general dovernment, which would receive an ample return in securing a reserve of trained artillerymen for coast defence.

An axiensien of this principle might cover

securing a reserve of trained artillerymen for coast defence.

An extension of this principle might cover the present case of Indian hostillities, supposing them to be more menacing than they now are. That is to say, while the militia of the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards and of the State on the great lakes and the Rio Grande would find a sphere of duty in furnishing reserves for the coast and frontier forts, the militia of the inland States might, in like manner, be brought into closer rejations with the many garrisons

the coast and frontier forts, the militia of the inland States might, in like manner, be brought into closer relations with the many garrisons at the West. Subjected to careful inspections by regular officers, and drilled in annual mancuvres with the regulars of the nearest stations, they would come to be regarded as the reserve forces of the latter; and on a sudden call of any regular garrison to field service, it would be only natural to supply its place temporarily from the organized militia with which it had been acting.

That the War Department has for several years been disposed to treat the regular army as a nucleus around which the State forces could rally coming into closer and more harmonious relation with it, while fully preserving their special character, is very evident. It is seen not only in the assignment of regular forces to encamp with the militia during the summer, which is a constantly growing practice, but in special regulations favoring those who have served in the National Guard for appointments from civil life to Second Lieutenants in the army. It is also noticeable that the system of local recruiting for special regiments with the hope of exciting some of that local interest in the army which is now felt in companies or regiments of State troops.

Under a wise system which aims to keep the standing army at a minimum, State forces should supplement it by being ready to refundered to the provisions of the Constitution.

TO ENFORCE FREE COINAGE.

Colorado Silver Men to Test the Constitu-

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.-Some time ago it was announced that at a meeting of several of the silver millionaires in Colorado it had been decided to test the constitutionality of the present silver laws and incidentally to endeavor to enforce the free coinage of that metal. To-day this story was corroborated by the arrival in Washington of Messrs. Morse and Merrick of Denver bearing 1,000 ounces of standard silver. They propose to take the metal to the Mint in Philadelphia and ask that it be coined for their benefit. If their request is refused they intend to mandamus the Director of the Mint and have him show cause why he should not coin the silver. As it is expected that the case will eventually reach the Supreme Court, the Philadelphia Mint was selected in prefer ence to that at New Orleans or San Francisco because of its proximity to this city. Messra, Morse and Merrick stopped here on their way to consult with some of the free silver advocates in the House and Senate, and also to engage an attorney to present their case.

The ground of their action is that under the Constitution both gold and silver are lawful money, and that the Government not only has the right, but is required by the law to coin either of the two metals when it is presented at the mint of proper purity and fineness. They also propose to call into question the constitutionality of the law of 1878. Messra Morse and Merrick deny that their mission was instituted solely by the great silver kings of the West, and say that it is the result of the decision of the small mine owners and operators. The mining hierers hoing the only parties who have not manifested a desire to join in the effort. ence to that at New Orleans or San Prancisco

German Education-The Emperor Defended. TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: Allow me to compliment you upon the excellence of your ditorials on European affairs in general. Of all American newspapers there is not one that, in my estimation, can offer proof of as comprehensive an understanding of things on the other side of the Atlantic as THE SUN. But your to-day's editorial, "The Present Educational Change in Germany." seems to treat with an undeserved disdain the present

Emperor's attempt to remodel a by no means perfect system. Don't you think it rather hard for a youth to master in his 18th year Cæsar's De Bello Gallico, in his 14th Homer, in his 16th Horace and Tacitus, and all this without a pons asinorum, if the professors have their say? Those, besides many other things, are about

norum, if the professors have their say? Those, besides many other things, are about the accomplishments which a gymnasiast of good standing is expected to be no-sessed of in the transity. In order to keep up with such demands a young fellow has to study the classics six hours per day while in school, and has to nut in during vacation so much extra work that vacation in Germany is equivalent to an extra course of cramming. No wonder that the majority of German students have to use glasses for impaired eyesight, and that a good many can deliver a Latin or Greek oration, while it would be rather difficult for them to express the same ideas with the same fluency in their mother tongue.

Frederick II.'s attempt to substitute French for German was prompted by his contempt for everything not French. The present Emperor of Germany has higher motives. Germany rejected the innovations of the great Frederick and worked out by so doing a literature interior to none. Had Frederick II. succeeded Germany would have produced perhaps as polite a literature as France, but could never have had such men as Lessing. Schiller. Goetse, and Fichte: court protection would have brotection on the part of Louis IV. did the Prench writers of his nge and country, ho, sir, william II. knows what he is about. The solder, nerhaps, may be back of his present reforms, but his attempt to do away with the many faults of the educational system in Germany deserves some credit, at any rate not the reproach you hand out to him. I am, your obedient servant.

lands."
"There are only fifty copies left."
"How graddying. Greer a second edition."

HOW TO KEEP THE STREETS CLEAN. Mr. Beattle's Suggestions-Sweepers Ap-

Mr. Ivins went at Street Cleaning Commissloner Beattle again yesterday when the Fassett Committee was ready for business in the

Superior Court room.

Mr. Beattle, in response to a question, said that he knew of no rule precluding any citizen from seeking employment in the Street Cleaning Department, whether he had political inuence or not.

"Did you ever make any appointments at the "Oh! yes, every week."

"Have you made any appointments at the request of members of the People's Municipal League?" "I think so."

"Oh. I have received letters from the Rev. Father Ducey and the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby. and I always find pleasure in doing what I can

"At whose request?"

for such gentlemen." "Have you made any appointments at the request of Tammany Hall?"
"Not a single one."

"At the request of individual members of Tammany Hall?"

"Yes, a great many." Mr. Beattie said that machine awaening was not satisfactory. He was in favor of the box system—that is, having boxes at certain points in every street into which the broom men could sweep the dirt, which could then be collected by cartmen. The department had never Police Department, for instance. There should be a good permanent working force, and employees in such force should not be removed except for good cause.

Mr. Beattle said that no one could conduct the department properly unless he had absolute power over his subordinates.

"Now is it not a fact that most of the employees are appointed at the request of political leaders?"

"Yes, there is a great deal of that done in all

Yes, there is a great deal of that done in all

onlienders?"

Yes, thore is a great deal of that done in all departments."

Well, is there anything that obliges you to remove a man because his political backer has no further use for him?

No, and I have made it a rule that once a man was appointed he should not be removed event for good business reasons."

Mr. Ivins said that on his way down town a few mornings ago he saw a gang of men sweeping Ninth avenue not one of whom had strength enough to polish the cobble stones because of his age and general debility. He asked the witness if he had ever noticed anything of that kind.

"Oh. yes," replied the witness, "and when I do I recommend that the man be reported for dismissal."

Senator biswart ciphered out that 360 miles

"Oh. rea," replied the witness, "and when I do I recommend that the man be reported for dismissas."

Senator biswart ciphered out that 380 miles of pavements might be divided into 450 blocks, each block to be put in charge of four men, and then be asked if compatent sweepers could be obtained at \$500 a year. Mr. Beattle thought not. Six hundred dollars, he said, would be low wages for compatent sweepers. To operate the box system, the witness said 275 carts, costing \$325 sach, would be sumcient to remove the dirt from the boxes.

President Wilson of the Board of Health testified that when the sanitary inspectors received complaints about the scattering of ashes or garbage in the streets the Street Cleaning Department was notified at once. Then within twenty-four hours a reinspection was made to learn whether or not the nuisance had been removed. He thought it would be a good thing if the city had crematories in which to burn garbage. He knew of no good reason why the appointment of the Street Cleaning Commissioner by the Mayor should have to be contirmed by the Health Board. Incidentally, hir. Wilson said that the population of the city, as estimated by the Health Board. Incidentally, hir. Wilson said that the population of the city, as estimated by the Health Board. wax 1,654,000. Commissioner Benttie was recalled. He said he thought that a long-term contract system would be better than the present system. He was asked:

"If you were a private individual, for what

was asked:
"If you were a private individual, for what sum would you undertake to keep the city cleaner than you have ever known it to be heart?" "I would undertake it on a three years' con-tract at the present appropriation."
"Want is that?"
"Want is that?"

"One million two hundred and fifty-five thousand eight hundred and thirty-five doi-

CUT OFF A PIECE FOR HEINTS. The Park Department's Appropriation

Mealed Down \$200,000, President Hutchins of the Park Department and Louis J. Heintz. the new Commissioner of the annexed district, were both before the Board of Estimate yesterday with their estimates of the money they wanted for 1891 Mr. creating an independent Commissioner across the Harlem was a bad one. Better results at less cost could have been got by assigning the work to a bureau of the Park Department than by electing a Commissioner for one section of the city to spend money raised by general taxation. Every other like city official was appointed by the Mayor and removable by him. Mayor Grant said that the law was certainly

open to criticism. The Twelfth ward, with many times the property valuation, needed improvements of just the same character as the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards. Commissioner Heintz thought that a uniform system of improvements was practicable under system of improvements was practicable under him, while such a system was subject to interruption under the Park Board, whose President was frequently changed.

The Board chopped a large piece off the Park Department's estimate to give it to the new Commissioner. The department got \$903,500, The appropriation last year was \$1,120,700.

The salary list was cut down from \$45,000 to \$38,000. To repair Mount St. Vincent restaurant \$3,000 was appropriated; \$25,000 was allowed for the Sological department; \$50,600 for the Museum of Art and Natural History; \$35,000 for an entrance to Central Park at 110th street and Eighth avenue, and \$4,000 for approaches to the Museum of Art with the St. Sological substitution of the Sological substitution of the Sological department; \$50,000 for approaches to the Museum of Art and Natural History; \$35,000 for an entrance to Central Park at 110th street and Eighth avenue, and \$4,000 for approaches to the Museum of Art with Mashingon square.

Mayor Grant asked Superintendent Parsons Mayor Grant asked Superintendent Parsons if the department was not buying most of its plants from one firm. Mr. I'arsons thought not. "Well. you look into the matter." said the Mayor. "and you will probably find that it is so. The Commissioners of Accounts say so, and they also say that the prices charged by that firm are exorbitant."

Mr. Heints asked the Board for an appropriation of \$493,000. After a brief survey of his figures the Board out his estimate of sairies from \$35,000 to \$20,500, and his estimate for engineers, surveys. &c. from \$90,000 to \$45,000. This is what he gets altogether.

Salaries Maintenance of roads..... gineers, surveys, do...

tting no office and rent

Senator Farwell Means Fight. CHICAGO, Dec. 22.-Senator Charles B. Farwell has returned here from Washington to

"Is it true that you contemplate withdrawing from the fight for reflection?" he was "I will draw out if the voters make me, and

not until then," was the reply. "I will go into ou believe, then, your chances are as good "You believe, then, your chances are as good as his?"
I do; of course, I do not know what will happen during the session of the Legislature. I don't believe any man does, but I am of the opinion that the fight may be decided in a very few days. I have not looked over the ground as carefully as I want to and consequently cannot go into details. There is no truth, though, in any rumor will happy I blink of ithdrawing. I want a reflection and believe my record in the Senate will uphold me."

Col. Clott and the Throsophical Seciety. To the Epitor of The Sun-Sir: I have just read an article printed by you, headed "Col. Olcott Retires." in which there is a mass of gossip and tattle. Permit me to say, as General Secretary of the Theosophical Society in America, that Col. Oleott has not retired, as I am in a position to know from constant correspondence and advices from India. All this talk about his retirement grows out of the fact that last year, in sonsequence of the had condition of his health, due to overwork in Asiatio countries, he asked from the convention in India leave to retire, which was not granted; and he has since then expressed his intestion to request once more, at the next convention to be neld at the end of this month, either to be permitted to retire from active service or to take a vacation. This in no sense means that he leaves the Theosophical Society, but simply that his health and strength demand a vacation, which he has not had in sixteen years. am in a position to know from constant corre-

At Windsor Castle.

"Your Majesty," said the Grand Duke of the Christ-mas Tree, "you have a list of 410 persons to give pre-"Bend them each a copy of 'Leaves Frem the High-

THE BURNING OF ST. BERVARD'S. Bestraction of a West Side Catholic Church

IMMIGRANIS WANTED SOUTIL

The Project of the Southern Immigration

There is not as yet a bright prospect of suc-

cess for the new scheme to transfer population from the Eastern States of the Union to the

States lying south of the Potomac. The scheme

Convention held last week at Asheville, in

the desire of the Southern States, which were

represented in it, when it called for a million

Eastern immigrants, including capitalists pre-

pared to establish factories, foundries, and

corkshops there. It provided for the sending

out of lecturers to describe the attractions of

the South, and for exhibiting through the

washington.

the States near there are trying to outdo
each other in offering inducements to settlers.

In course of time there will doubtless be a
Soutward movement of Eastern people, but it
is not likely to take place until the choice
lands of the far West have been taken up.

DOCTORS OBJECT TO CUT BATES.

Dutchess and Columbia County Physicians

POUGHEEPSIE Dec. 22-In several counties

ear here. Dutchess and Columbia especially,

the physicians are making a dead set against

the Boards of Supervisors, who have out down

their charges for examining indigent insane

persons from \$10 to \$5 each. They claim that

the services they perform take not only time

but also cause appearances at court, and that,

in cutting their bills down to \$5, their work is

put on a basis of unskilled labor. The Dutch-

ess County Board of Supervisors was man

damussed by Dr. John P. Wilson, and at the

The Inspection of Cattle.

Dr. C. E. Mitchenor of the Department of

Agriculture has established at 18 Broadway a

branch of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

where, with Drs. Brister and Ashe, his assistwhere, with Drs. Drists and Asia, its assist-sants, and six veterinary inspectors, he will carry out the provisions of the act of Congress of August hast relating to the inspection and registration of all cattle exported from New York, and will also inspect all cattle or food

Secton, Philadelphia, New York, and

Chlongo.

Prom the Angion Courter

CHRISTINAS CRIBAL

wide opened her eyes on Christmas mora.

"What is't inflates my bas de bles!"

Bhe asked with dignity.
"Tis Ibeen in the original:
Oh joy beyond degree!"

Mice May Cadwallader Rittenhouse

For my family a one) ear older now. Than it was last Christmas Day."

It was Christmas in riddy Gotham.
And Miss Irene do Jones
And Miss Irene do Jones
Avota at nous and yawned and yawned,
And stretched her languid bones.

Well, I'm sorry that it's Christmas, Fapa at home will stay, For Unange is closed and he won't make A single cent all day."

Oh, windily dawned the Christmas in the city by the lake. And Miss Arabel Wabsah Broosy Was instantly awaks.

Well, in two life I'll know !"
And she drew forth a grand plane
From away down in the too.

Of Philadelphia town,
Awaka as much as they ever do there;
And watched the snow come down.

Well. I'm glad that Christmas has come again,"
Tou might have heard her say.

substances arriving from other countries

Little Penelope Socrates,

at War with Supervisors,

was devised at the Inter-State Immigration

North Carolina. That Convention expressed

It is surprising to many people that Gen. Sherman keeps up so well at his time of life, Fire broke out about 5:45 A. M. yesterday in and that he is able to bear the hardships of the social campaigns in which he is perpetually St. Bernard's Roman Catholic Church in West employed. He was a septuagenarian in Febru-Fourteenth street. It was discovered by Fathary last, and he has served in the army for over er McLaughlin, one of the assistant priests. half a century. Yet he is even more lively than who had awakened early because he was to he was when, in middle age, he marched celebrate the first mass an hour or so later. As through Georgia. His frame is unbent, his step is easy, his apprehension is quick, and he appears to be always light hearted. He is fond of attending public dinners and testivals, and there is hardly a night of any week, at this season of the year, when he has not to study which of his many invitations to social entertainments he shall accept. He is fond of public speaking, and he is always ready to give a speech, after dinner or on any other occasion. He likes military company. He is fond of children, and plays with them betimes. He says that he gives all his spare time to the reading of newspaners, by which he is kept thoroughly informed of the affairs of the world. He is temperate in his habits, he takes muscular exercise, and he enjoys sound sleep when he does not stay up too late at night. through Georgia. His frame is unbent, his his room is a back one of the rectory, which adjoins the church on the east, and the fire broke out in the rear of the church, his windows were illuminated by the rising flames. When he once realized what was the matter, it required but a giance for Father McLaughlin to discover that flames were pouring out of the furnace room in the basement at the rear of the church, and fast spreading over that end of the edifice. Calling Father Healy, together they ran into the street and gave the alarm. Finding themselves powerless to save the Finding themselves powerless to save the church, the Bremen turned their attention to preserving the parsonage and the adjoining house on the other side of the church, together with the houses in the rear. This they were able to do. Water thrown into the chancel preserved the publit and a cruefix which had stood in the chancel since the mission of fifteen years ago, while nearly everything else around them was burned.

The entire interior of the church was gutted and nearly all the roof was burned away. The four walls are as good as ever, and can be utilized in rebuilding at small expense.

The church cost \$150,000 exclusive of the three lots occupied as its site. It is insured, chiefly in English companies, for \$80,000, which it is believed will be enough to rebuild what was burned. The rebuilding will begin at once, and Father Healy expects within two months not only to have it roofed over, but to have the basement ready for sanctuary uses. In the mean time the congregation will worship as best it can in extemporized sanctuaries. Bervices on Christmas Day and for the next several Sundays will be held in the card factory in Fourteenth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, whose Hebrew owners were glad to help their Christian neighbors.

The basement of the church was devoted to the parcohial school. Its 460 pupils will have a vacation until other accommodations are provided for them. The thousand children in the Sunday school, too, will not have to attend for some time.

The cause of the fire is not exactly known. church, the firemen turned their attention to

The proposition of Dr. Gustave Kellner to establish a "German day," which shall be celobrated and kept as a holiday by all Germans in all parts of the United States, will probably lead to other propositions for an Italian day, a Bohemian day, a Scandinavian day, an Arabian day, and a Jewish day. The English residents here keep St. George's day, the Irish St. Patrick's, and the Scotch St. Andrew's. At the same time, it is proper for all the races in New York and other parts of the United States to take especial pride in keeping America's day, which is the Fourth of July, and which celebrates the promulgation of the American Declaration of Independence.

WHAT WE ARE ALL TALKING ABOUT.

The country clergyman who finds it hard to do his preaching on Sundays can procure weekly sermons, at reasonable prices, from several of the literary syndicates of this city. He can have his choice of many kinds, the strictly edifying, the strongly hortatory, the purely expository, the highly elequent, the very sensational or the plain and pure. He can have rermons applicable to the affairs of the times, with illustrations drawn from the current news, or he can have sermons containing allusions to the Holy Land and the places spoken of in the Nerthures. The system is a convenient one, but, so far as can be learned, it has not yet met with success. He can have his choice of many kinds, the

provided for them. The thousand children in the Sunday school, too, will not have to attend for some time.

The cause of the fire is not exactly known but its origin is clearly traced to the furnace room. Everything about the furnace was all right when Father McGean of St. Peter's presched the final advent sermon to a congregation of a thousand on Sunday night.

St. Bernard's parish was established in 1868, when Ar-hbishop McGlockey appointed the Rev. Gabriel A. Healy, than an assistant at St. Feter's Church in Barclay street, to organize another parochal district on the west side. As a temporary chapel Father Healy nurchased an old wagon factory in West Thirteenth street belonging to the Knickerhocker free Company, a building in a most wretched condition. It was repaired, and the first services were held in it on Sunday, May 31, 1808, a temporary chapel was dedicated on April 4, 1869, by Archbishop McGlockey. In May of that year Father Healy purchased the site for the church which was burned yestorday. Ground was broken on May 8, 1872, and the corner stone was isld by Archbishop McGlockey on May 11, 1873. Cardinal McGlockey dedicated the church on May 30, 1875. This was the first church dedicated by an American Cardinal The church and ground cost over \$200,000—the church proper, \$185,\$20.50. E. Berry Wall and two of his friends were taking lunch at the Café Favarin on Saturday when one of the party, who conducts a theatrical enterprise, said: "A few weeks ago I received a letter from an unknown correspondwritten and give him my opinion of it. I wrote back that my fee for such work was \$10. A week later I received the MS, and the \$10. The MS, was in French and as I do not understand that language. I was compelled to ask a friend who did to do the work for me. He did it as a favor and charged me \$12 for the sarvice.

a friend who did to do the work for me. He did it as a favor and charged me \$12 for the service."

"I had a worse experience than that," responded the ex-king of the dudes. "I was in Paris some years ago, and among my friends there was a lady who is one of the wealthest women in New York. Bhe wanted me to engage a carriage for her one day, saving: I don't want to pay above 50 francs for it. I found that I could get a nice rig for that amount, with a coachman and footman, and that two footman would only cost ten francs more. Thinking to have my friend as swell as possible I took the extra footman, but told the livery man, who knew me, to send the laiv the bill for 50 francs and I would pay the ten myself. She was so pleased with the turnout and its moderate cost that she ordered it sent her every day during her stay in Paris. This lasted six weeks, and I was out over 400 franca by my gallantry. However, I had plenty of money then, and I didn't mind the expense."

"For some reason," said a prominent real estate dealer yesterday, "people in New York hotel rather than a flat house. It may have been noticed that there are now in the upper portion of New York a dozen or two enormous structures which are known as 'hotels.' There is a desk in the cerridor and a restaurant underneath where people pay identical rates for what they cat whether they live in the house or not. These restaurants as a rule, are run by Italians, and they nursue the table d'able plan. The landfords encourage such restaurants by giving them a low rent, and then cover the front of the building with hotel signs. It may not be generally known, but it is all done to satisfy a silly fad of the tenants, who plan, of course, a suite of seven or eight rooms in a hotel would indicate that the occupant must be a person of extraordinary wealth, whereas a seven or eight room flat is as common in New York as dirty streets. It is useless to assert that these 'hotels' have all the conveniences which the name implies. It is nothing but a landford's scheme, after all, but it is a very profitable one." hotel rather than a flat house. It may have the South, and for exhibiting through the North the productions of the South and for the establishment of immigration headquarters in Washington. It also adopted a revolution in favor of the appointment of Commissioners of Emigration by the Southern States.

No far as information has been obtained here and in New England, there is not likely to be any considerable transfer of population from the Lastern States to the Southern at this time. The Eastern tides still flow toward the Northwest, and have swept broadly in that direction during the present year as in past years. The land that can be got out west is not offered in the South, and the inctories already established in hundreds of Western cities and towns are more attractive than those not yet built for example, in North Caronina. In the State of Wisconsin, within the past few weeks growed of squatters have been waiting to take up land on the big respectively. The settlement is an office there among the settlers who were anxious to get possession of cleans. It is land that is wanted by most of distant parts of the country, and this cannot the procured in the South on the same terms the procured in the South on the same terms that it may be obtained in the far West. There is a heavy immigration to the new State of Washington, on the Pacific coast, and all the States near there are trying to outdone figures and sends them officially over the tiple.

In course of time there were the contractions of the custom is not universal, however, by any means. One big company, make up of probably the business done in the sary immigration to the new State of Washington, on the Pacific coast, and all the States near there are trying to outdo

tween the hours of 10 and 3 by the big quotation company which handles the Stock Exchange figures and sends them officially over the tickers than in any other office in New York. The employees have had one present since the company was organized. This was as unexpected as it was welcome, and it took the formost turkey to every man employed in the place. The turkeys were received the day before Thankegiving, and the man who sent them was George H. Feil, who is now in Sing Sing for bank wrecking.

A family living in Ninth avenue just above Forty-ninth street own a small Skye terrier which is partially crippled in his hind legs. When he moves on all fours his speed is moderate. To get along faster he has taught himself to walk and run on his front feet only, balancing the rear part of his body boldly alof. Every once in a while he will rest himself by getting down on all fours, but most of his travelling is done on his front feet.

A famous teacher of singing remarked a few nights since that she dreaded the appearance damussed by Dr. John P. Wilson, and at the hearing Judge Barnard decided that as there is no law bearing upon the subject the Board had a right to use its discipling in additing the bills. Nearly every physician's bill was cut down from \$10 to \$5.

In Coumbia county the physicians have notified the Board of Supervi-ors that they will no longer submit to cut rates. In several of the counties the matter is to be brought before the county medical societies. A movement is also on foot to have each county medical society sleet delegates to the meeting of the State Backins Society to agitate the whole matter there, and to appoint a delegation to go to the Lexislature, and, if rossible, have a law enacted hims the rates at \$100 meach case.

Because Dr. Wilson went to the court for a mandama, the Dut-heas county supervisors rescinded the resolution appointing him, and substituted Dr. Edward it. Parker for him. Dr. Wilson's counsel tells him that the Board cannot out him, and he's going to stick. of an American girl as a rupl. them," she said, "are delightfully sweet and winsome, but they have the prevailing trait of American women, and that means death to any mitistic success. Their natural embovaments are frequently superfor to those of the German, French and South American air is who study storing with meabant it is almost an impossibility to get them to throw our their life-long habits of case—indeed. I might say indeed to their opportunities. I have not a siegle German audit on by its who does not practise four or five hours a cay, and many of them do do even more time than this to their work by the study of the alentine ade of musical education. I have not a five up her practice any morning to go to a manicure, and looked upon two hours' practices a day as an abstract ment bordering on the herole. A French grif is reused by her mother at 7 ocleek in the morning and set to work, while an American girl is kept in bed till 11 by her industry that the day before. The only real reason why American girls whose voices indusprat mother because the had tracticed so hard the day before. The only real reason why American girls whose voices indusprat mother because the had tracticed so hard the day before. The only real reason why American girls whose voices indusprat mother because the had tracticed work over there from their companions." winsome, but they have the prevailing trait of

There is in New York a very aged lady-her exact age need not be here told-who is as ond of going to parties, dinners, balls, and plays as she was in the first half of the nineplays as she was in the first half of the nine-teenth century. She arrays be self in fashion-able style: she is very gay in seciety; she is quick in repartee at the table; she plays mer-rily on the plane; she retrains from dancing, but enjoys the sight of it; she is dainty in her ways; her white trosses and to her dignity, and she has never been in the bonds of wed-lock. She is always a welcome guest, and she is a favorite with the younger folks, feminine and masculine. She enjoysher old age, though advancing toward fourscore.

One of the minor sensations of Broadway for the past week or so has been a young woman who sits in a large show window all day long shooting at a mark with a newly invented toy pistol. She fires 4,000 or 5,000 shots aday, and score's a bull'a-eye without allowing the triumph to ruffle her air of calm indifference in the slightest degree. The crowd of breathless and pushing spectators on the sidewalk do not catch a glance of her eye from moraling to night, and she goes on popping away with the regularity of a t-legraph sounder. The emblediation has an absorbing fascination for the small boys. Some of them watch the young woman for hours, and are apparabily never conscious of the husting and bumping which they get from the passing crowd. who sits in a large show window all day long

Wharf rats along the North River front be ween liector and Liberty streets have adorned the blanks under the big painted advertisements on the sidings of the piles with many specimens of untutored wit. Under the flaming recommendation of a celebrated 5-cent clear appear. In great black, sprawling characters, the words: "Binck butts, they are the best;" and a little beyond: "Try other sepice clears, they are the characters.